WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 46.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at pricies that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of *Prince William*, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. [6w42] *EVAN WILIE.*

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38t50

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled. M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col, Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....Abel Hill *vs.* Fredrick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, *Attorney for Plaintiff.* 3m56.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson *vs.* John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. pt46

Feb. 3, 1821. R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April. By order of the Board,

THOS. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.——40tf

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Adm'r.*

March 24, 1821.——6w42

Cabinet Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber (late from London) has commenced the above business, which he will prosecute, in all its various branches, in a manner superior to any executed in this part of the state. 3 45 THOS. DEWS.

N. B. *Funerals* performed at the shortest notice.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Stop Thief!

ON the evening of the 7th inst. the dwelling-house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz: One pair of boots, one powder-horn, and a new rifle, with silver and brass trimmings, with the letters L. H. engraved on the same. It is suspected that the theft was committed by a Negro, who was seen with a rifle passing on the road towards Salisbury the same night. Any person securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, or giving information where the property may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER,

April 9, 1821.—3w45 8 *miles north of Charlotte.*

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Clemmonsville, an apprentice, by the name of *Matthew Gibbs.* I hereby forewarn all persons from trading with him on my account, or harboring him. No expenses will be paid nor thanks given to the apprehender.

HENRY EAKELS.

April 13, 1821.——3w45

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.——34

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which he warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, $25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined on not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1831. [t47p] *R. BRADSHAW.*

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTICT, *February Term,* 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assetts of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, *Com. Eq. Camden Dist.*

March 3, 1821.——Jw1 41

EXTRACT

From a pamphlet entitled an "Expose of the causes of Intemperate Drinking, &c."—By T. HERTELL.

On another occasion I have mentioned, and will here repeat, that the baleful practice of giving ardent liquor to laborers, ought to be exploded. This custom has so powerfully aided other causes of intemperance, that there is scarcely to be found among the laboring class, any who do not drink, and drink too much. It is unquestionably owing, in a great measure, to this, that the apprentices to many mechanical branches are initiated into the habit of intemperance before they acquire a knowledge of their trade; and it is certainly owing to the same cause, that many do not gain a perfect knowledge of their business. Here, too, we see a powerful objection operating to prevent many respectable parents from putting their sons to mechanical occupations. Hence, many a promising mechanical genius is smothered in the warehouse, or doomed to add a useless member to the already over-run and over-rated learned professions. This serves to degrade the honorable calling of mechanics; which suffers another depression, from the necessity which these circumstances create, of taking apprentices from the lower circles of society, whose want of the requisite education disqualifies them for attaining an adequate knowledge of their trade. In addition to this, the master mechanic, growing wealthy by his business, too often becomes infected with the follies and *fashions* of upper life—in which sphere some are fitted only to appear ridiculous. Their sons, forsooth, must be *above* their fathers' business. They must be brought up gentlemen—and, of course, reared in idleness and extravagance, or become *professional* men or *merchants!* Thus, by their conduct, they give countenance to those whose weakness may dispose them to undervalue mechanical occupations.

Should the philanthropic views of the present state administration, and those of the numerous agricultural associations throughout the union, be realized, the time is coming when the honest, industrious, intelligent farmer, shall resume his pristine rank and consequence; and the mechanic, of equal merits, shall be ranged by his side. Useful industry will then become *fashionable*, and *idleness* no longer rated a *gentleman*, but a *vagabond* in the community. What single measure would do more to further such desirable events, than the destruction of the custom of giving ardent spirits to working people of every description. This done, the task would not be difficult to explode its use altogether in that class as a-common beverage. What is the difference in point of interest to the employer, between a sober man and a man half the time half drunk? A portion of the actual difference paid as additional wages, would enable him to select sober workmen—and, in some degree, those whose habits may not be confirmed might be thereby induced to forego the use of ardent drink. The respectability of mechanical occupations would thence be increased in proportion to the increased respectability of those engaged in them.—This would remove the source of the objections which many people now have to rear their children to mechanical trades. There being no intemperate masters or journeymen, the apprentices would learn their respective trades without simultaneously learning to drink. This would tend to lessen the undue proportion of commercial and professional men, and increase the quantum of morality, health, and useful industry, and also destroy some of the causes of pauperism and wretchedness.

THE "PICTURED ROCKS,"

On the southern shore of Lake Superior, are described by those who have had the pleasure to see them, as furnishing one of the most astonishing and magnificent natural curiosities that can be found in our country. An intelligent gentleman, who accompanied Governor Cass in his tour last summer, describes them as surpassing, in grandeur, the far-famed Cataracts of Niagara.—They form a perpendicular wall of about three hundred feet in height, and extend along the shore about ten miles. The projections and indentations are numerous, and the imagination of the observer throws them into various forms—sometimes the fronts of buildings—now a tower, and anon castles and columns, appear in varied succession. In many places vast caverns are worn into the rocks by the waves, the entrances to which are sometimes cragged and irregular, and sometimes regular hemispherical arches, supported by mighty pillars. The smallest wave rushing into these caverns, causes a loud, jarring, and awful sound, which, to the ear of the passenger, is dashed along by echo, to mingle with and to increase the noises which rush from more distant caverns.

The Indians never pass these rocks but in a calm time, and when there are no indications of a storm. It is said that they believe the caverns to be the abode of bad spirits; and, owing to the superstition, or to the awe which the scenery inspires, they generally observe a profound silence when passing them.—*Detroit Gazette.*

ILLINOIS.

[Published by request.]

FROM THE PALMYRA (N. Y.) REGISTER.

ILLINOIS.—We received the following interesting description of this new, but flourishing state, in a letter from the Rev. *Jesse Townsend*, who moved there last spring from this village. As most of our readers are personally acquainted with the writer, it is unnecessary for us to say, that what he has here stated may be depended on as simple, sober fact.

Township No. 7, Range 4 West, Bond county, *State of Illinois, August* 20, 1820.

Much respected Friend: Knowing that you, and many other friends in the country, wish to obtain correct information concerning the state of Illinois, in an agricultural, commercial, and moral view, I write this for your and their benefit.

Some parts, especially in the south part of the state, in the east part, on the Wabash river, on the American bottoms, bordering on the Mississippi, and on the bottom lands which lie on the other rivers, are not considered to be favorable to health. Other parts of the state, I believe, are as well adapted to health as is the county of Ontario, in your state. As far as I have seen in this state, and have been able to obtain information, I am pleased with the country north of the road which passes from Vincennes to St. Louis. I have never seen any part of the United States so well adapted to agricultural pursuits as this.—This part of the state consists of extensive prairies, some small, others large, interspersed with groves of timber. These consist of several different kinds of oak, ash, hickory, black walnut, butternut, black mulberry, cotton wood, hackberry, some sugar maple, sassafras, lynn, sycamore, honey locust, which grows very large, white and red elm, crab apples, wild plums, and an abundance of grape vines, with several other kinds of timber, too numerous to mention. The timber in this country is found mostly on each side of the streams of water. Some solitary trees are, however, scattered up and down the prairies, with here and there a knob of timber, or beautiful grove, peculiarly adapted for elegant seats for building. The prairies are not a dead level, but have many swells, with lower parts, to conduct off the surplus water from the prairies to the creeks. The appearance of the prairies is beyond description grand. The soil is generally a black vegetable mould, apparently alluvial, of a kind well suited for corn, wheat, cotton, hemp, and flax. No country can be better for corn, wheat, pompions, watermellons, and all other kinds of vines. Potatoes do well, especially the sweet potatoe. Pompions are much sweeter than at the north. Upland rice does well in this state. Apple and peach trees come forward soon, and do well. I am full in the belief, that pears, cherries, quinces, and all other kinds of fruit trees and fruit plants, that cheer and comfort life in the northern states, may be cultivated in this state to great advantage. Thousands of cattle can be sustained in this country. No country *can* be better for large herds. I have never seen better cattle than I have seen here. Thousands, and even tens of thousands, can range these prairies with an overflowing abundance of the best of pasture, nearly all the year before them. From Christmas onward six weeks, some fodder will be needed for milch cows and team horses and oxen. Swine are raised in great numbers, and do peculiarly well, summer and winter, on the spacious rich bottom lands of Shoal Creek. There is no need of feeding any corn to them. The pork is, however, better when corn is fed to them a few weeks before they are butchered. Sheep do well in this country, where they can be preserved from wolves and bears. Wolves are now troublesome; but of these we may soon hope to be rid—our sharp shooters, we hope, will soon despatch them.

This country cannot, at large, be said to be well timbered, nor well watered. There is, however, a sufficiency of wood for all timber purposes. There is generally a sufficiency of water, almost in all parts of the state, for the use of cattle and horses. In our part, springs of good water and small streams abound. Good well water is easily obtained by digging. This part of the state is suited to receive, and support well, a dense population. Mill seats are scarce.—Horse, wind, and steam mills, must be in general use. In some parts of the state, coal can be easily obtained. Providence has, beyond a doubt, designed that this shall be a country of overflowing wealth.

Although our legislature have yet had but one session, care has been taken to provide for schools. 640 acres of land are in each township assigned for the support of schools; and in the state, one whole township, of 36 square miles, for the support of a college. Twelve miles south of us is a salt lick, at which much salt is made. I know of no country where a plantation can be commenced and managed with greater facility than on these prairies; nor where the agriculturist is more richly rewarded for his labor. Not a foot of land needs to be cleared. In first breaking up our prairies, three yoke of stout oxen, or four stout horses, are needed. We plough once, and plant our corn with axes struck through the sod; and with no other culture, obtain from 20 to 40 bushels of good corn per acre, which makes much better bread than the northern corn. A first crop of wheat is raised by ploughing the prairie, say in May, or June; and in the latter part of September following, cast on the seed, and harrow it in, passing lengthwise of the furrows; or, by sowing the seed among the standing corn, and plough it in with one stout horse, and a crop is obtained from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. The subsequent crops of corn and wheat are much more abundant. This part of the state is settling very fast. Very many have come on since last fall. Though we have had a severe drought this season, the wheat harvest has come in pretty well. Corn, after a first crop, grows very high. I have seen much already from 12 to 16 feet high, and this is still in rapid growth. Many ears are set too high for me to reach them and hang my hat on them. I advise my northern friends, who wish to improve their worldly interests, to come on with their families and good northern habits. I think they will not be disappointed. As to health, those who build in the timbers, too near the bottom lands on the creeks, are subject to the fever and ague; but those who build on the edge of the open prairies, are generally blessed with health. It is found that the people who have come from the north and settled in this state, do generally enjoy better health than those do who have come from the south. I do not find the heat in this country much different from what it is with you. We have had some very hot days: but the breezes which daily sweep across the prairies are very refreshing.

In a commercial view, I am sanguine in the belief, that the steam-boat navigation of the Mississippi, which is already very considerable, will progress in proportion to the increase of population in these trans-allegany states, and continue to give us a good market at New-Orleans, New-York, &c. With the moral state of society in Illinois, I am agreeably disappointed. I have already found many very fine people, and morals are improving. Missionary labors are much desired, and greatly needed. I am statedly supplying a congregation at Shoal Creek; where, about *three years ago, there was not a white* person lived, but where now there is a Presbyterian church of about 30 communicants. As yet we meet and worship under the shade of trees in the woods, and I hope enjoy the presence of Him who dwelt in the bush. This congregation are expecting soon to build a meeting-house for worship.

I have guarded in this letter against exaggeration; and have stated, as far as my knowledge of this country extends, such things as will bear examination.

Yours with esteem,

JESSE TOWNSEND.

ORIGIN OF THE GENERAL DISTRESS.

From "An Examination of the Tariff proposed by Henry Baldwin, a Representative in Congress—N. York, 1821, Octavo p. 268."

After the storms of thirty years, which have shaken the very foundation of industry, trade and morals throughout the world, mankind have a moment's pause; and seem much astonished at the consequences of a sudden relief from the horrors and uncertainties of war.

We are in a general calm, but the delirium of the fever which is just leaving us, still disturbs our fancy with strange dreams; each man undertakes to account for the general distress, and each one seizes on the circumstances around him, and ascribes all his misfortunes to them; one attributes all to Banks; another to want of specie capital; a third to cash duties and lending the government's money to Englishmen; and a fourth ascribes all to a ruinous system of revenue, which must be "radically changed." What will all these croakers say, when they look around the world and find all mankind involved in the same general ruin? They are driven to the conclusion, either that they have not discovered the cause, or that every nation is afflicted with similar evils in government. In answer to those who ascribe our distress to a want of protection to our domestic industry, we may say that no nation on earth complains more bitterly or loudly than England, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a system of protecting industry with bounties and monopolies.

The causes of general distress throughout the world are, however, paramount to all legislation. They are such as ever have, and ever will agitate and control the industry of man; and at times sweep over nations with the shock of a whirlwind.

Let us look at the condition of the world in 1815. Europe had just rested from a war of twenty-five years; the United States had passed through eight years of embargo, restrictions, and war. During these periods, the industry of nations had been disturbed; the capital of mankind waited an opportunity, when it might be set in motion with security. Europe, by restrictions and uncertainties of commerce, had been deprived, in a measure, of the productions of Asia and the Americas; and, on the other hand, these countries had, for the same reasons, but a small supply of the manufactures and produce of Europe. The productions of every nation were consequently in great abundance and low, in that country where they were cultivated or manufactured; and all foreign merchandize was scarce and high.

This was the condition of things in 1815, when the capital and enterprize of the world were let loose by a general peace; this circumstance was sufficient of itself, but other causes, almost as powerful, assisted in giving impetuosity to the tide of commerce. Men who had been almost for a generation idle, or occupied in the various employments of war, suddenly and without experience, entered into a new business; the merchants of the world had become a little better than speculators amidst the risks, great profits and heavy losses of war. He, who duly reflects on the importance of these causes, will be prepared to expect the consequences which followed.—The year 1815 and 1816, yielded large profits; we were all buyers, and the productions of one country were hurried to another; this general exchange was profitably continued during these years; confidence, enterprize and capital, real and fictitious, contributing to augment the business of the world, and producing, at length, the melancholy reverse of the summer of 1817. The markets of every nation were crowded with the productions of other countries, and foreign merchandize was at a lower price, than it would have commanded at home. Confidence was suddenly destroyed, fictitious capital lost its powers, enterprize was broken in spirit, the world was in debt, and ruin was inevitable.

In 1817, and 1818, we were all sellers, and prices fell. Still the debts of the world were to be paid, and property of every description, real estate, ships, manufactures and produce, were sacrificed for the payment of these debts; this sacrifice and this fall were simultaneous throughout the world, as well as the bankruptcies of 1818, and 1819; which together, relieved mankind from the mass of debt, which they had been tempted to contract by the great profits on trade in 1815 and 1816.

The year 1820 has brought us some relief; we may congratulate ourselves, that the storm is over, and we may once more venture abroad. We are no longer alarmed with the fear of bankruptcies, confidence has returned to give an impulse to trade, and will, through that, operate on industry of every kind in the country.

We are beginning a series of years, probably the happiest we have experienced since 1806. As the nations of the world are all now more or less engaged in commerce, we cannot expect so large a share of foreign trade as we had when they were fighting the battles of ambitious men; but our coasting trade is increasing rapidly, and *will permanently supply* its loss. We shall probably too enjoy as large a foreign trade as any other nation.

Indeed, if we could but forget old dreams, we might believe ourselves at this moment, in a happy condition; we have a surplus of money, of food, and of clothes. Let us have a little patience, and we shall have something better to do than to croak about the times.

If men would pay but more attention to these changes in the world, as natural as day and night, and trouble their brains less for discoveries of fanciful causes and new systems, we should all make better farmers, better merchants, better manufacturers, and better legislators.

EDUCATION.

The Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report to the legislature of New York, states that in 545 towns, there are 6332 *common school* districts, organized according to law; and that in 5489 of these, there have been taught, during the whole or some part of the year, 304,550 children—since 1816, the number of children taught has increased from 140,106 to 304,559; and the public monies disbursed on this object from 55,000 to 146,000 dollars. Of this last sum, 80,000 dollars is annually drawn from state funds set apart for this purpose; the balance is made up of local funds arising from lands set apart for the use of schools in different parts of the state, &c. &c. She has not been indifferent to the *higher schools*; but during the present session of her legislature, she has proposed to endow two of her colleges, and five of her academies, with handsome sums. These acts of munificence reflect great honor upon New York.—If Virginia has not done quite as much for education as she has, it is partly because we gave away, almost for nothing, the whole of our western lands N. W. of the Ohio river; whereas New York has sold out her back lands to great advantage, as the tide of population flowed westwardly; hence she derived greater facilities for the advance of her public improvements.

The schools of Massachusetts are organized upon a different principle. The state is "divided into 450 townships, each six miles square, and subdivided into seven or eight school districts, making the number of school districts, in the whole state, 3,600.

"No scholar, says the person who gives this account in the newspapers, "is obliged to walk more than three-fourths of a mile from the extremity to the centre of the district, where the school is situated. Each township is, by law, obliged to raise money for schools, not less than $300, if I mistake not, and as much more as it deems proper. The sums raised usually vary from five to fifteen hundred dollars, each township, according to the abilities of its inhabitants, each of whom pays his proportion, not as a contribution or subscription, but as a tax regularly assessed as other taxes are for other purposes.—Two methods for distributing the money among the people are used: 1st, the quantity received by each is regulated by its number of scholars; 2d, the district receives no more than was raised in it. Generally for three or four months, in the winter, a master is engaged at from ten to twenty dollars per month; and a mistress for five or six months, in the summer, at from four to five dollars per month." *Rich. Enq.*

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ships Meteor and Falcon arrived at Boston, on Saturday last, from Liverpool. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Messrs. Russell and Gardner, their attentive correspondents at Boston, for proof sheets and London papers to the 16th of February, and to their London and Liverpool correspondents for London papers to the evening of the 19th, Lloyd's List to the 20th, and Liverpool papers of the 22d, all inclusive. Both ships sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of February.

Affairs of Naples.—The following important intelligence we copy from Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 22d of February:

PASSAGE OF THE PO.

This movement, concerning which so much scepticism has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced, in letters received yesterday by the way of Frankfort, to have taken place on the 29th of January, the day originally stated. The following is an extract of a letter, dated

"Frankfort, Feb. 12.

The important information which follows is taken from one of our journals:

"Laybach, Feb. 2.

"The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more!

"His majesty the king of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends; and promises, on his return, to give them a constitution.

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our exchange.

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the king of Naples has been received in this place; and that it accords, in substance, with what is above stated.

"To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence, that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples."

The Augsburg "*Gazette Universelle*," announces positively, the march of the Austrian troops towards Naples.

Intelligence from Vienna of January 31st, mentions that it is the general belief in that place, that the army under General Frimont has passed the Po. General Paulucci, has received orders to take the command of the flotilla fitted out at Venice. The terms for the passage of the Austrian troops have been concluded with the courts of Tuscany and Modena.

An article dated Vienna, the 4th of February, states that the Duke de Gallo, had sent out on the 30th of January from Laybach, with the *ultimatum* of the Sovereigns for Naples, and that it offers to the Neapolitans the chance of seeing among them 150,000 Austrians as enemies, or 40,000 as allies.

A private letter from Borgofort, on the Po, dated the 27th January, states that an Austrian garrison entered that city, coming from St. Benedetto, from which place he had marched at eleven o'clock on the night of the 18th. The Stutterhem division, 22,000 strong, passed the Po on the 19th.

The Globe, in alluding to the above article, observes:—"Had the passage been effected so far back as the 19th, the fact must have been clearly known long since. We therefore do not attach any importance to this Milan article."

A messenger from the court of Austria, arrived at London on the 17th of February, with despatches for the Austrian Minister, who immediately had an audience with Lord Castlereagh.

In the House of Lords on the 19th of Feb. there was an interesting debate on the affairs of Naples, a summary of which will be found in a subsequent column.

Insurrection at Madrid.—A second edition of the London Courier, of the 12th February, states that a letter from Paris has been received, of which the following is an extract:

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred, his person threatened—in short, a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider official."

The fourth edition of the same paper, contains advices from Madrid to the 8th. On the morning of the 4th his Majesty communicated to the municipality, that he had heard some insulting expressions used towards him on the preceding evening, as he retired from the promenade, and he hoped that they would take the proper measures to prevent such an offence in future. The measures which the municipality adopted, were to send nine *corregidores* to patrole round the palace

"On the 5th the King went out at his usual hour. He had scarcely quitted the palace, when most insulting cries were heard, mingled with those of "*Live the King of the Constitution.*"

The body guards who were on duty, fell on the mob, sword in hand, and some persons were wounded. [One account says, that some of the citizens were killed.]

"Towards midnight, on the 6th, the municipality of Madrid sent a request to the king, for the disbanding of the body guard.

"The King ordered its dismission, and the persons composing it will receive some other appointments.

"The municipality of Madrid, in announcing this intelligence to the people of Madrid, declared that the person of the king was sacred and inviolable.

"The quarters of the body guard were surrounded by the garrison troops, during the night of the seventh."

British Parliament.—Our last advices brought their proceedings to the 9th February. In the house of lords, on the 12th, lord Rosslyn, in alluding to the affairs of Austria and Naples, said, "that this conduct of the "*Holy Alliance*," as regarded the step they had taken with Naples, was not exceeded in the history of Bonaparte. That most extraordinary act of violence, he thought, might produce the most serious effects on the peace of Europe, and of the world." Earl Grey rose to express "his horror and detestation, at the blood-thirsty and infamous conduct of the allied sovereigns."

In the House of Commons on the 12th, numerous petitions were presented praying the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, on which debate ensued, which occupied most of the evening. On the 13th Lord Castlereagh stated, that at present government were in possession of no official information relative to the hostile intentions of the Holy Alliance towards Naples. Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition for parliamentary reform, which caused some debate. Mr. Hobhouse said, "that reform must come some time or other; if not by the constitutional means which the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) in his youthful ardour advocated, we should have Lord Chatham's Reform *from without*. Come it must, not so soon as some, but not so late as others seem disposed to imagine."

"CRACOW, JAN. 30.

"Only 17,000 Polish florins are yet subscribed towards the monument for Kosciusko; yet it seems determined to execute the plan on an extensive scale. The mound, or *tumulus*, is to be so large that the expenses of bringing or casting up the earth are estimated at 40,000 florins. On the top is to be placed a block of granite of proportionable size, to be hewn from the rocks on the Vistula, and which is to bear no inscription but the name of Kosciusko. It is farther intended to purchase the whole mountain on which the mound is to be raised, with a piece of ground as far as the Vistula, to plant it in a useful and agreeable manner, and to people it with veterans who have served under the General. They are to have the land and dwellings as freehold property, and to form a little society by the name of *Kosciusko's Colony*. It is also proposed to support two young daughters of Kosciusko's brother, who are orphans, and in narrow circumstances. In order to obtain the means of doing all this, the committee who direct the subscription have resolved to apply to the admirers of Kosciusko in foreign countries, and to invite in France, General Lafayette; in England, Lord Grey; and in North America, the late President Jefferson, all friends of the deceased hero, to collect subscriptions."

Mr. Brougham's testimony to the Queen's innocence.

On the 6th of February, in debate on the marquis of Tavistock's motion, concerning the conduct of the ministers, Mr. Brougham observed:

"It could only be known to her majesty herself, whether the charges were just or otherwise. Her own conscience told her she was innocent of those acts which had been falsely imputed to her, in charges which had been, as they were now told, finally abandoned.—I have stated thus much," continued the hon. and learned gentleman, "as to the conduct of the queen.—It is fit I should now discharge a debt of gratitude to her. I know it has been invidiously and malevolently asserted, and most industriously circulated for purposes which must be obvious to every man, that my expressed opinions of her majesty's conduct are not the same in fact with my own conscientious conviction.—It is necessary, sir, for me, with that seriousness and sincerity which it may be permitted to a man upon the most solemn occasions to express, to assert—and I do now assert in the face of this house—that if instead of an advocate, I had been sitting as a judge at another tribunal, I should have been found among the number of those men who, laying their hands upon their hearts, conscientiously pronounced her majesty "not guilty." For the truth of this assertion I desire to tender every pledge that may be most valued and most sacred. I wish to make it in every form which may be deemed most solemn and most binding; and if I believe it not, as I now advance it, I here imprecate on myself every curse which is most horrid or most penal."

It would be difficult to describe the earnest emphasis with which this asseveration was delivered, the deep interest with which it was listened to, or the enthusiastic and general cheering with which it was greeted.

EARTHQUAKES IN ZANTE.

Extract of a letter dated Corfu, Jan. 6.

"Having been absent from Zante, I have es-

caped the terrible earthquakes that have visited, and perhaps continue to agitate that island.—The first shock took place on the 29th ult. soon after four o'clock, A. M.; it was of about one minute's duration, and so tremendously violent as to overthrow a great many houses, and more or less to injure every one in the city. Some lives were lost by the falling ruins, and a great many persons wounded. It happened to be the day for celebrating the festival of St. Dionysius, the tutelar saint of the island; and the customary procession was commenced with more than usual solemnity. Sir Patrick Ross and the garrison also assisting, as is common, but in this instance with greater ceremony, in order to conciliate the superstitious ideas of the people. The procession had scarcely left the church, when an unexampled deluge of rain commenced with such violence that the company was dispersed to seek refuge, and the priests being unable to regain the church of St. Dionysius, were compelled to deposit the relics in the nearest shelter they could gain. The rain continued 24 hours, attended with hailstones, or lumps of ice, as they are more properly termed, equal in size to an egg, and weighing a quarter of a pound, more or less. The situation of the inhabitants during this torrent, with their houses thrown down, unroofed, or cracked, is represented as indescribably miserable.

During the night it broke down the dykes formed for leading the water from the castle, (on a lofty hill immediately above the town,) swept away six houses on the declivity, and carried them with furniture and inmates, into the sea: three persons perished in this way, and many were maimed. Minor shocks have since been felt to the number of ten in a day. The first was attended by the death of ten individuals, and about one hundred more were wounded. The second of any violence took place on the evening of the 6th inst. (Greeks' Christmas day,) and lasted longer than the first, though the undulations were less strong: nevertheless many buildings already in a tottering condition fell a sacrifice to it; and what is the most serious feature attending it, the country, which had pretty well escaped the first, has been the victim of the second, and in three populous villages a great number of houses are thrown down from their foundations. The situation of Zante is terrible:—nothing but vows, offerings, religious processions, lamentations, and total suspension of public business. It is probably the heaviest calamity that ever befel these islands. The damage, after the first shock and torrent, was estimated at one million of dollars: at present no estimate can be formed. Both the violent shocks were slightly felt here; we have news too of the first being perceived in Malta.—The apprehension of further mischief has not yet subsided, as the dense atmosphere and S. E. winds continue."

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1821.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

We learn from a correspondent that the subscriptions for the Western College are going on with a success equal to, if not surpassing the expectations of its projectors. We did fear that the uncommon pressure of the times would, in some degree, repress the ardor of its friends, and perhaps restrain their liberality; but we are rejoiced to find that the same spirit which originated the scheme is still alive, and in active operation. The object is a noble one; and, we trust, will never fail for the want either of pecuniary resources, or, for what is equally necessary, moral energies. It requires a portion of both to give success and usefulness to the undertaking; and it is to be hoped there will not be a want either of the one or the other. Much depends upon the first measures of the Trustees—upon the scale of their plans; the point of location; and upon the judicious and economical management of their funds. The first meeting of the Trustees under the charter is to be held at Lincolnton, on Monday, the 7th of May; which, no doubt, will be fully attended. From this meeting, in all probability, we may form some opinion of the fate of the embryo institution.

SOMETHING NEW.

The following address will doubtless be interesting to our readers. The opinions which it advances, although novel and unique, certainly deserve "respectful consideration," as they are not formed on slight and trivial grounds, but on the experience and observation of more than twenty years. But after giving them all that consideration which the source from which they emanated and the circumstances under which they were made entitle them to, we suspect there will be few who will think exactly as the General does, and very few even of those who may agree with him, who would not hesitate in ascertaining their correctness by the unerring test of experience. For our part, we should not be over-anxious to see the experiment made: It will remain, however, with the "powers that be," to decide whether or not it shall be done.

—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of Major General in the Militia of North-Carolina.

On this occasion I beg leave to offer to your view some considerations in regard to the Militia which I deem of much importance to the best interests of the community.

Exertions to discipline the Militia have been perseveringly made for 30 years. Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have multiplied without end. Every where men of zeal and talent, impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction, have afforded their aid—and what has been the result? The Militia are now, in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these mighty efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freemen is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be. Bunker's Hill, King's Mountain and New-Orleans will forever attest that the ardour of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honorable minds, will give an impetus to a Militia force that will overwhelm the frigid order of regular troops. If warfare is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the place of this resistless but transient ardor. And I hazard nothing by the assertion, that one week in actual service, will do more for discipline than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen times in the year to expose his health to the elements, his awkwardness to the public gaze, and his morals to the contamination of electioneering treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, six times in the year, deduct from the useful businesses of life labor that is worth, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! In other words, the industry of North-Carolina is annually taxed, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for an unattainable object. No substantial benefits are obtained, and the injury inflicted upon property and morals is incalculable!!

I would, therefore, take the liberty respectfully to recommend, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the Militia be restricted to muster but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and to bring officers and men to a knowledge of each other.

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgment, formed with all the lights afforded by twenty-four years of experience in different offices in the militia,—on muster grounds in the halcyon days of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologize for any former deficiency of zeal in myself.—I entered the militia service with the most sanguine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the legislature, my most strenuous exertions to promote the same object, were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hopes and attempts, not only here, but in every state where I have had a knowledge of the militia.

"In peace to prepare for war" is a good maxim, but "at all times to inculcate the principles and promote the arts of peace," is a better. The expense of the means misapplied to promote the first object, would, if properly directed, do much to advance both: and from the enlightened and liberal principles which are prevailing, and from better estimates being now made than heretofore of all the objects of human ambition, I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations—to the lessened frequency and mitigated horrors of war, and to the multiplied embellishments and increased enjoyments of peace.

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honors the Legislature and the constituted authorities of the State have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, and for giving me in virtue of it, the command of the military force of the State, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public welfare.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1820.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Appointments by the President.—Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, William King, of Maine, and John W. Green, of Virginia, Commissioners under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, February 22, 1819.

Major Generals BROWN and SCOTT have arrived in this city; and Major General GAINES is said to be near at hand. These gentlemen, it is said, compose a Board of Officers for the purpose of re-organizing the Army according to the act of the last session.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Thomas Newton is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives. He is now the oldest member of the House, who is by courtesy called *the Father of the House*. He is the only member who has been in that House, without intermission, since the memorable era of 1807.

Letters recently received from Cape Haytien, speak in the highest terms of the service rendered by the accidental arrival of the United States' Sloop of War Ontario off the Cape during the recent troubles in that quarter. Great praise is given by those who were eye-witnesses of his conduct, to Capt. *Wolcott Chauncey*, the commander of the Ontario. To his generous interposition and polite arrangements, it is believed that the Whites, British as well as Americans, are indebted to the protection of their lives from menace, if not from general massacre, and their property from plunder, during the tumults. He was about to sail, supposing the presence of the Ontario no longer necessary; but, being requested by the American merchants to remain, he did so until tranquility was restored. We are glad to find our public vessels so usefully employed.

To Aliens.—Aliens are informed, that such as have arrived in the United States since April 14, 1802, must report themselves to the clerk of some court of record, and wait five years before they can be naturalised, even though they may have declared their intentions to become citizens some time since. Those who have not made their declaration, must do that also three years before they can be naturalised. By the law of Congress, the certificate of report and registry must be produced to the court, as an evidence of the time of arrival in the United States, at the time of application to be naturalised; and by a law passed the 22d March, 1816, said certificate of naturalization—otherwise such certificate will be of no validity. *ib.*

Murder confessed.—Manuel Philip Garcia, one of the two Spaniards committed to our jail for the murder of Peter Lagaudette, has made a confession of the facts and circumstances of that horrid transaction to the Mayor, but as the case is to be brought before the examining Court today, we forbear for the present to detail them. All that we feel ourselves at liberty to state is, that the confession goes to acquit the confessor, while it fixes the whole upon his comrade, whose real name he says is Demar Garcia Castilano. No other motive is suggested for the perpetration of the murder than a quarrel of some months' standing between Lagaudette and Castilano, respecting a girl in Baltimore, by the name of Binney.

It was expected that this man's confession would have developed other crimes and led to the discovery of their Agents; but he has implicated no individual but Castilano.

Nor. Herald.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.

By Capt. Mather, of the ship Huntress, from Canton, we learn that the ship Addison, Warrington, of Philadelphia, which had arrived at the mouth of the river before he sailed from Manilla, reported, that in October last, dreadful ravages were made at Manilla amongst the natives and inhabitants by the *Cholera Morbus*, which alarmed them so much, that the priests and others induced them to believe the complaint was owing to the strangers who were there, and that they particularly caused it to be fatal. This opinion was so successfully infused into them that they rose on a certain night, and massacred upwards of 30 respectable strangers, among whom was Mr. Wilson, an American, formerly a midshipman on board the frigate Macedonian. The American consul secreted himself so as to escape. No other American was a victim to their fury.

A court of inquiry, we understand, is ordered to investigate the conduct of Commodore Barron in relation to certain matters which have been alleged against him. The court is to be composed of Commodores Murray and Stewart, and Captain Morris; and will assemble in N. York early in the ensuing month of May.—*Pet. Intel.*

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a law granting widows, who are not worth 100 dollars, 100 acres of land each.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated

"BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 20.

"The recent falling off of our trade between this country and yours, we attribute in a great measure to the recent accounts you have had of the unsettled state of our country; we hope an improvement is about to commence. The late news of San Martin's expedition against Lima is most favorable, and we hope ere long to advise you of the last blow being given to Spanish power in the South American dominions, perhaps before the closing of this letter; and with the end of Spanish power we expect that all our troubles of internal broils and schisms will cease."

☞ The advertisement respecting the *Salisbury Academy*, on our first page, was inserted this week through inadvertence. The Institution (as we mentioned in our last) was re-opened on the 16th instant, under the management of the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN.

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on Sunday morning, the 15th of April, the Rev. JAMES LOVE, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Love belonged to that denomination of Christians called Anti-pedo-Baptists. He was a true Whig in the Revolutionary War.

Contractors Wanted,

TO remove the obstructions and render navigable that part of the Broad River situated in the state of North-Carolina, between Mr. Twitty's Ford and the South-Carolina line.

Col. Isaac T. Avery, one of the Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvement, and Mr. Fulton, State Engineer, will attend at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, on the 1st of May next, for the purpose of receiving estimates and contracting for the same.

For the accommodation of the contractor, a part of the money will be advanced on his producing sufficient security for the fulfilment of the contract.

Raleigh, April 5, 1821.

Notice.

IN the month of October, 1819, ARCHIBALD SMITH, a bound apprentice, left me with my leave to go on a visit to see his mother in the county of Granville. I furnished money to bear his expenses, and directed him to return in four weeks. He has not yet returned. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or concealing said apprentice, under the penalties of the law. One dollar reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, residing in Iredell county, but no expenses paid. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

April 15, 1821.——4w

Watch, Citizens!

THE following persons, it is believed, have gone to the westward, having absconded from this county lately, leaving debts to a considerable amount, some to be answered by security, and others by the original creditors, viz: Josiah Hill and Henry Fleming; one of whom (Fleming) has left his wife with four children, without any earthly support except seven bushels of corn, and has taken with him a young woman, who passed by the name of Lovy Johnson, with whom he is believed to have had a criminal correspondence for some months past. Fleming is an illiterate man, of common size, has a down look and a twisted mouth, occasioned by his having a piece bit from the right side in a humane boxing and gouging match. He is apparently bold and quarrelsome; but when sternly attacked, is basely humble and cowardly: when he walks one of his ancles makes a noise like the snap of double triggers on a gun. We forbear describing the character of Hill, as it is but little better than that of Fleming, and because we can say no good of him. He left his miss behind, (she being not in a portable situation,) and took his own wife, or a woman who passed as such, as he never was legally married.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Cabarrus County, N. C. April 14, 1821.

☞ Editors in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, might subserve the interests of their readers by publishing the above.

One Cent Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, some time in May last, an Apprentice Boy named AVERY PERKINS, about 17 years of age. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy, but no charges paid. ALEXANDER M'KAY.

Statesville, Iredell Co. N. C. April 16, 1821. } 1p

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

JACOB HOYLE.

April 14, 1821.——t52p

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. April 1st, 1821; *which, if not taken out previous to the* 1st *of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.*—☞ *Observe the date.*

JOHN BROOKS, Asa Barns, Andrew Boston, Jno. Boston, Jno. Bough, Sarah Bradshaw, Mathias Barringer, John Bost. C—Henry Carrikur, Mary Corethers, William Craton, William Colverhouse, John Churchill, Robert Cochran 2, Robert Carson. D—John Duff, Thomas Douglass, Philip Dry. F—Jacob Faggart, Abm. M. Fox. G—Robert Glass, C. Grimminger, Christian Gregory, Mary Gingles. H—William Hill, Washington Harris, James S. Harris, Jno. Hamilton, Archd. Houston, Vachel Holbrooks, Hugh Hayr, Edwin R. Harris. J—John Jamison 2. K—Henry Kotizer, Paul G. Klutts. M—Paul Misenhimer, George Martin, Archd. McCurdy, sen. Arthur D. Meck, Robert Motly, Levi McGraw, E. J. Morrison. N—Robert Neel, John Neely. O—Philip J. Ochler. P—Eleanor Pickens, Jno. H. Plunket, John Pharr, Jane Pickens, Walter S. Pharr, D. R. Prowell. R—Dr. Jos. W. Ross, W. J. Russel, Christ. Reinhardt, Danl. Ridenhower. S—Philip Sell, James Scott, Esq. Michael Safret. W—William E. White, Simeon Walker, Michael Winecoff, A. Wood, Samuel Wallace, Benjamin S. West.

3w44 DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

☞ Just received, and for sale at the Post-Office, a large assortment of BOOKS, &c. viz: Law, Physic, Divinity, History, Miscellaneous; Blank Books, Writing Paper, &c. And, also, a variety of Dry Goods, &c.

D. STORKE.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, on the 1st *day of April*, 1821.

A....Isaac Alexander, Colonel Charles T. Alexander 2, Susanna Alexander, Miss Carolina S. Alexander. B....Elizabeth Beaty, John Bird, Samuel Black, John Brown, Hugh Bain, Nash Bishop, Rev. Archibald Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Bigelow. C....Thomas B. Chancey, Thomas Caps, Jonas Cohen, James M. N. Cibben, Richard Caps, Robert Cheek, Hollis Cooley, Job Cannon, Thomas Carter. D....Shugar Dulin 4, Betsey Dulin, Absolem Duggers, John Davidson, Walter Davis, Major Joseph Douglas. F....Nathaniel Farran, John M. Fullwood, Daniel Fox. G....Parley Grovenor 2, James Gamble. H...Jane Hood 2, John Hipp, Holly Holding, Samuel Harris, Doctor Harris, Jeremiah Hood, Mary Hodge, Jonathan Harkness, William Hargrove. I....James Irwin, Alexander Irwin. J....Patience Jones, William Jones, William Johnston. K....Thomas Kilpatrick. M....Gen. Michael Mac Leary 3, William Morrison, Robert Maxwell, Elam Morrison, Phillimon Morris, Samuel McCombs, Edwin Maxwell, John Montgomery, Abraham Moses, John McCullah, Joshua Mabry, Thomas McCord, Roderick McColley.—N....John Neely. O....Mr. Orr. P....Aaron Perry, Isaac Philips. R....John Rich, William Roane, Rachel Robinson, John Rea, John Rodgers, Joseph Ross. S....Rev. Hartwell Spain 2, David Smith 2, John Stitt, John Snell, William Shelby, Gideon B. Smith, Mr. Sprott, or John Black, James Story, Volintine Sterns. T....John Tye, John Thompson, Sarah Thompson, James G. Torrence. W....William M. Wilson, William J. Wilson 2, Anne Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, J. Wilson, Matthew Wallace 2, John and Daniel Wents, Daniel Wents, William Wallace.

3w44 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Notice.

ON the 1st of April, was taken, on the road between the Poplar Camp and Salem, four *Horses*, of the following description: one a dark bay, and three of them a light bay color; two of them pace, one of them is somewhat hurt by a portmanteau; no other particular flesh marks. I will give a handsome reward to any one who will return the horses, and secure the thief, or give information to me in Orange county, on Allamance, near Judge Murphey's, or to John C. Blum, Salem, N. C. so that I get the horses and thief. The person supposed to have taken them, is a young man of about 25 years old, and about five feet nine inches high.

4w44 JOHN SHAYS.

Six Cents Reward.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the painting and chair-maker's business, ran away from the subscriber on the 22d March. The above reward will be given if the said Williams is delivered to me at my shop.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 1, 1821.——t46p

STICK GIG.

FOR SALE, a new Stick Gig, which will be sold low. Apply to the PRINTERS.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

.....

Lines written on "A Sigh," at the request of a Lady.

Thou pure concomitant of woe,
Thou herald of the brimful eye,
'Tis thine to reign where sorrows flow,—
Yes! thine it is, heart-rending SIGH.

And yet 'tis thine relief to bring;
A sort of transient, passing rest,
Which, when it passes, leaves a sting
Still rankling in the tortured breast.

When ardent lovers meet, 'tis thine
Their inward feelings to betray,
And by some magic to define,
What they by words could never say.

But thou, twin-sister of a tear,
May'st thou not dare, with poignant sting,
T' approach or nestle in or near
The heart of *her*, who bids me sing.

CAROLUS.

STANZAS.

There is a hand which mine have pressed,
But which I ne'er can press again—
Save in the midnight hour of rest,
When sleep imparts its fancies vain.

There is an eye of floating blue,
Which ever kindly beam'd on me—
There is a cheek of lily hue,
Which I, alas! no more can see.

There is a smile of gentleness—
Of sweet and maiden purity—
Which oft its visions comes to bless
The mellowed eye of memory.

There is a name which I conceal
Deep in affection's sacred shrine—
Nor whisper, lest I should reveal
To any ear this name of mine.

There is a being pure and bright
As the young bonny flower of May,
That was a beam of golden light
Upon my dark and lonely day.

There is a heart which mine hath prized
Above all other hearts on earth,
Which I have dearly idolized
For all its sweetness, all its worth.

There is a feeling in this breast,
Untired by time, decay, or care,
That can not, will not be suppressed,
But ever glows in freshness there.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

SCENERY OF THE GLENKENS, AND SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

The Glenkens, a district in the county of Galloway, is alike celebrated for the wild grandeur of its scenery, and the feudal power and exploits of the noble house of Kenmore. In summer and autumn this interesting district presents a most inviting prospect, whether to the sportsman or more contemplative visitor, with its fine amphitheatre of hills, amidst which the Scottish eagle yet finds an eyrie, and boundless slopes of the loveliest heather, where even the patient sheep finds but a scanty meal, and of which the blackcock and moorfowl, the plover and curlew, appear to be the sole occupants. In the foreground the spectator has the broad and beautiful expanse of the Ken, here hurrying along with the rapidity of a mountain stream, and there settling into the quiet tranquility of an extensive lake; at one place washing the granite base of Laurin, and at another, nourishing the luxuriant reeds near Kenmore Castle, where the teal and the wild duck, the coot and the heron, enjoy a little world of their own, and hardly look upon man as an enemy. The time-worn towers of the Castle, too, peering from an avenue of limes, or more veteran clump of oaks, every one of which might stand for a patriach among trees, immediately carry the mind back to those unsettled yet romantic times, when a mother frequently presented her son with his spurs, to remind him that her larder was empty; and when the fosse and the donjon keep, the draw-bridge and the warder, supplied all the purposes of a modern police.

Nor is it only in summer and autumn that the Glenkens afford a rich treat to the admirers of mountain scenery. In winter, too, when the new fallen snow levels all the features of an ordinary landscape, it is delightful to see the farmers and shepherds hurrying with their curling-stones to the neighbouring loch or river, and forgetting all the evils of high rents and falling markets, in an anxiety to distinguish themselves in this manly sport. And on Sunday it is still more interesting to see the same individuals gathering round the porch of the parish church, kicking, as they enter, the frozen snow-balls from their ponderous shoes, while the far-off shepherd, whose compass is the warning bell, is seen manfully climbing the traceless hill, and pausing at intervals to catch another sound of that tuneless instrument, which might now plead the never-failing apology of better musicians, and appeal to the hooded belfrey as a sufficient excuse for its increasing hoarseness.—At this season of the year, we are told, the situation of a country clergyman is very far from being a sinecure; and in thinly peopled districts, it is no uncommon circumstance for a pastor to be called on to christen a child probably at the distance of ten or fifteen miles.

A good many years ago, the former incumbent of the parish of Parton, being confined to his room, one of his more distant parishioners, who had "received an addition to his family," found himself under the necessity of transporting the young stranger to the residence of the Minister. The snow lay thick on the ground at the time; but the on-fall had ceased; the air, although cold, was clear and bracing; the surface of the flaky expanse, which stretched on every side, being slightly touched with frost, acted as a huge reflector to the level beams of the sun, and altogether the weather was remarkably fine for the season. Under these circumstances, the father of the child in question, set out for the manse of Parton, accompanied by two female friends, who, to lessen the fatigue of travelling, were directed to keep close in the back or *wake* of their brawny guide. To guard against the effects of cold, the little stranger was wrapped in almost as many folds as an Egyptian mummy, and, in the first instance, committed to the care of the elder gossip; but the women at length beginning to appear tired, the father insisted upon relieving them of the child, which he placed "cannily" under his right arm, covered it with the folds of his plaid, and being rather of an absent turn of mind, proceeded at a pace that would have done no discredit to "Dominie Sampson." In this way he gained rapidly of his feebler companions, and, in his anxiety to carry the infant soft and easy, he allowed it to slip through the huge mound of *bucklings* with which it was surrounded. These bucklings, however, still stuck fast under the farmer's arms, and his hands being numbed with cold, he held on his way, never suspecting that his burden had become lighter.

Arrived at the Minister's parlour, the mistress of the house kindly proposed to warm the infant until the women arrived, and was proceeding to perform this office, when she all at once exclaimed, "My G—d! where is the child?" This exclamation, so sudden and unexpected, threw the whole house into confusion; the Minister, forgetting his rheumatism, started to his feet like a youth of fifteen, while the honest farmer, gasping for breath, and trembling in every limb, looked like a man who had seen an apparition, on discovering that, in place of a healthy babe, he carried only a "bundle of duds." The present, however, was not a moment for explanation, and without saying a single word, he flew out of the house, with the intention of retracing his steps; but he had not proceeded far, when he was met by his female friends, who had fortunately picked up their little charge, and which, although *blue* with cold, was found to have sustained no material injury from being cradled for a few minutes on an element as pure and stainless as its own breast. It is almost needless to add that the party returned to the manse in the highest spirits; and that the worthy clergyman, in performing the usual ceremony, failed not to advert to this deliverance, and recommended the little innocent to the special care and protection of that Being who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

THE TEA PLANT.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The tea plant, *thea*, of which there are many species, is an evergreen, grows about six feet high, very branchy, and the "branches are irregularly beset with leaves standing on very small foot stalks." From the axil of the leaves, spring the flowers in autumn which, resemble the wild rose; the corola is 6 petaled, white, calix 6 leaved, peduncles short, capsule 3 grained. It is called by the Japanese *Tojaa*, and by the Chinese *Theh*. It is curious to observe the fabulous origin which is given by early and unenlightened nations to those productions of nature which possess any extraordinary properties. Every thing of this kind is apt to be ascribed to a favorite deity, or a mortal who is afterwards deified. The belief of the Japanese, as to the origin of the tea plant, partakes of this superstition, and is not a little curious: *Darma*, they say, the son of an Indian king, was distinguished for his piety and reverence to the gods. He conceived, at last, that no repentence could be more sincere, and no degree of perfection higher, than that of denying all rest and relaxation to the body, and consecrating the mind wholly to the service of God. He, therefore, endeavoured to reach this state of perfection; but after remaining awake for several years, he became so fatigued and exhausted with fasting that he fell asleep, and, finding the next day when he awoke that he had broken his vow, he resolved to avoid the like offence in future, and with this view, cut off both of his eye-brows, as the instruments of his crime, and cast them on the ground. On the following day he returned to the spot where he had performed the sacrifice, and, to his astonishment, discovered that each eye-brow had become a *tea plant*. Darma, moved by curiosity, began to eat the leaves, and found, to his surprise, that it filled him with unusual sensations of pleasure and gladness, and his mind with greater vigor and ability to pursue his divine meditations. He immediately imparted the secret to the multitude of his disciples, and they thence called the plant the *Eye-brows of Darma*.

The leaves of the tea plant are of various sizes, the largest two inches long and one inch broad, of an ovate form, serrated, and of a dirty dark green color. While green they possess so strong a narcotic quality as to produce intoxication, and occasion a convulsive motion in the nerves. In Japan no other part of the plant is used, and the leaves, which are the only valuable part of it, are carefully gathered at different times, and plucked singly. After the leaves are gathered, "they are dried or roasted over the fire in an iron pan, and while hot rolled with the palm of the hand on a mat till they become curled. When they have become quite cold they are put up and carefully excluded from the air, which constitutes the great art of preserving tea." Hence, the tea we get in this country, having lost its volatile saline parts by the warm air of China, and perhaps consequent exposure, is deprived of that fine taste, pleasant odour, and refreshing quality which it is said to possess in its native country. The Emperor preserves the tea appropriated to his use in porcelain vases, called *maatsubo*, which are very ancient, and which are said to have the remarkable property, not only of preserving, but of improving the virtues of the plant.

Tea is not supposed to be deprived of its narcotic and intoxicating qualities in less than ten or eleven months, after which it is delightfully refreshing and wholesome. Short says "the *salt* of tea dissolves the blood—its *oil* thickens it a little—its gum very much, and its *oil* and *earth* combined extremely contract the fibres." "It begets," says the same writer, "a watchful briskness, dispels heaviness, keeps the eyes wakeful, the head clear, animates the intellectual faculties, raises lively ideas, excites and sharpens the thoughts, gives fresh vigour and force to invention, awakens the senses, and clears the mind." This gentleman, however, admits that it has its inconveniences and mischiefs, and that "it often throws the nerves into convulsive vibrations—that it is manifestly hurtful in the *dry gripes*, and that such as lead an idle sedentary life should drink very little, or have it very strong and seldom." But, the numerous examples which studious and sedentary men have furnished to the contrary, tend to prove that Mr. Short is in some error upon this subject. I shall mention but one, and that is Dr. Johnson, who was in the habit of drinking 20 cups at a sitting, and who confesses that he was a hardened and shameless tea drinker, who for twenty years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant; whose kettle had scarcely time to cool, who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning."

Religious.

ELOQUENCE OF THE BIBLE.

FROM BLAIR.

For such bold Figures of discourse as strong Personifications, addressed to personified objects, and Apostrophes, the glowing imagination of the ancient Oriental nations were particularly fitted. Hence, in the sacred scriptures, we find some very remarkable instances:—"O thou sword of the Lord! how "long will it be ere thou be quiet; put thy-"self up into the scabbard, rest and be still! "How can it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath "given it a charge against Ashkelon, and a-"gainst the sea-shore? there hath he appoint-"ed it." Jer. xlvii. 6, 7. There is one passage in particular, which I must not omit to mention, because it contains a greater assemblage of sublime ideas, of bold and daring Figures, than is perhaps any where to be met with. It is in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah, where the prophet thus describes the fall of the Assyrian empire:—"Thou shalt take up this "proverb against the king of Babylon, and "say, how hath the oppressor ceased! the "golden city ceased! The Lord hath broken the staff of the wicked, and the sceptre of "the rulers. He who smote the people in "wrath with a continual stroke: he that ruleth "the nations in anger, is persecuted, and none "hindereth. The whole earth is at rest, and "is quiet: they break forth into singing. Yea, "the fir-trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars "of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid down, "no feller is come up against us. Hell from "beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at "thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, "even all the chief ones of the earth: it hath "raised up from their thrones all the kings of "the nations. All they shall speak, and say "unto thee, Art thou also become as weak as "we? Art thou become like unto us? Thy "pomp is brought down to the grave, and the "noise of thy viols: the worm is spread unto "thee, and the worms cover thee. How art "thou fallen from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of "the morning? how art thou cut down to the "ground, which didst weaken the nations! "For thou hast said in thine heart, I will as-"cend into Heaven, I will exalt my throne "above the stars of God; I will sit also up-"on the mount of the congregation, in the "sides of the north. I will ascend above the "heights of the clouds, I will be like the Most "High. Yet thou shalt be brought down to "Hell, to the sides of the pit. They that see "thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and con-"sider thee, saying, Is this the man that made "the earth to tremble, that did shake king-"doms? that made this world as a wilderness, "and destroyed the cities thereof? that open-"ed not the house of his prisoners? All the "kings of the nations, even all of them lie "in glory, every one in his own house. But "thou art cast out of thy grave, like an abom-"inable branch: and as the raiment of those "that are slain, thrust through with a sword, "that go down to the stones of the pit, as a "carcase trodden under feet." This whole passage is full of sublimity. Every object is animated; a variety of personages are introduced: we hear the Jews, the fir-trees, and cedars of Lebanon, the ghosts of departed Kings, the King of Babylon himself, and those who look upon his body, all speaking in their order, and acting their different parts without confusion.

CONTROL AND SUBJUGATE YOUR PASSIONS.

Originally, order pervaded human nature. The bosom of man was calm—his countenance was serene. Reason sat enthroned in his heart, and to her controul the passions were subjected. But the days of innocence are past, and with them has also past the reign of reason. Phrensy ensues. He who was once calm and rational, is now blind and impetuous. A resistless influence impels him. Consequences are disregarded, and madly pressing forward to the object of desire, he exclaims, "My honor, my property, my pleasure;" but is never heard to say, "My religion, my duty, my salvation."

While reason maintained her empire, the passions were a genial flame, imparting warmth to the system, and gently accelerating the circulation of the blood. But, that empire subverted, they kindle into a Vesuvius, burning to its centre, and pouring out on every side its desolating lava. The passions, said an inspired Apostle, war against the soul: and the same Apostle who said this, commands you to overcome them. NOTT.

TRUTH,

Is one of the fairest attributes of Deity. It is the boundary, which separates vice from virtue—the line, which divides heaven from hell. It is the chain, which binds the man of integrity to the throne of God, and like God to whose throne it binds him, till this chain is dissolved, his word may be relied on. Suspended on this, your property, your reputation, your life are safe. But against the malice of a liar, there is no security. He can be bound by nothing. His soul is already repulsed to an immeasurable distance, from that Divinity, a sense of whose presence is the security of virtue. He has sundered the last of those moral ligaments, which bind a mortal to his duty.—And having done so, through the extended regions of fraud and falsehood, without a bond to check, or a limit to confine him, he ranges, the dreaded enemy of innocence; whose lips pollute even truth itself as it passes through them, and whose breath, like the pestilential mists of Hades, blasts, and soils, and poisons as it touches. *ib.*

BENEVOLENCE.

From the low prayer of want and plaint of woe,
O never! never turn away thine ear;
Forlorn in this bleak wilderness below,
Ah! what were man, should Heaven refuse to hear!
To others do (the law is not severe)
What to thyself thou wishest to be done,
Forgive thy foes, and love thy parents dear,
And friends and native land—nor those alone,
All human weal and woe learn thou to make thine own.

BEATTIE.